PRICE TWO CENTS.

Covenant Hardly Compa-

rable to That Brought

Home by President.

HINES FIGHTS STEEL PRICES: COAL IS NEXT

Railroad Board Head, as Greatest Buyer, Balks at Dictation.

STORMY SCENE OCCURS

Heated Conference Fails to Bring Settlement of Differences.

PEACE PLANS IMPERILLED

Rate Fixing by Industrial Body Gets Blow-May Appeal to Wilson.

Special Despatch to Tun Sev WASHINGTON, April 2.-Steel prices "fixed" or stabilized by the Governknocked out so far as the Railroad Ad-

fused to accept the prices as agreed 853 men. manufacturers. To meet this situation the general conference was called.

'All Officials Are Stlent.

This was taken to mean that no service and their personnel. agreement could be reached as to settlement at the general conference. Not one of the officials who attended orate the statement in any way.

Apparently there is a wide breach bethe Industrial Board, and consequently including one cavalry unit of nine regithe Department of Commerce and other ments, to be formed into five army corps, as to whether the board's policy is to General. To each corps will be attached Germany. control the purchasing policy of the five observation and bombing squadrons Railroad Administration, which is the of airplanes and four pursuit squadrons, greatest purchaser in the United States representing a wing formation for each stall and steel products, coal and type of machine. other basic materials.

Hines the Storm Centre.

the other Government agencies involved companies, groups and wings. is indicated by the fact that further

The conference to-day was one of many officials left the conference in angry mood and considerably agitated, form a corps.

Director-General Hines was the storm Machines in sufficient number to equip handed, as the only representative of the Ratiroad Administration, and him-Government. Storage capacity has been

ot accept the actions of the In- indicated future use or place of storage dustrial Board or any other Government with respect to steel prices. Railroad Administration

agreed upon. Other Government of the prices were "stabilized," and it was anticipated that the Railroad Adminis tration would bring the biggest demand. Lack of such orders led to an appeal to the Director-General, and it is underod he said that the Railroad Adminisnot prepared to act upon the price schedule agreed upon.

Meet in Neutral Office. Efforts to settle the situation failed,

Secretary Glass's office was selected of view, attention was called to a Waiter L. Brown, who is Herbert as the meeting place, because it was report that the recent airplane show Hoover's representative in Rotterdam, there the industrial board was launched, in New York city had resulted in only against such a monopoly of lighterage and it was neutral ground. Secretary of two sales. Baker, Secretary of the Int War Baker, Secretary of the Interior Many Government planes purchased Lane, Secretary of Commerce Redfield, by the manufacturers, it is understood. Fuel Administrator Garfield, George N. are to be converted into seaplanes. This Fuel Administrator Garfield, George N. are to be converted into seaplanes. This with more speed the regular American Peck, chairman, and all the members of the industrial board, and representatives of the War Trade Board, Food Administration and other Government water. ministration and 'other Government bodies attended. Director-General Hines attended as the representative of the Administration. Upon the

"The steel prices approved by the industrial board of the Department of Commerce not having been accepted by the Railroad Administration, the views of both were expressed at the conference. The views of the industrial board were expressed by Secretary Redfield and Mr. Peek and other members of the industrial board. The views of the Railroad Administration were presented by Mr. Hines. The matter was recommitted to the board for further consideration."

\$55,000,000 Teuton Gold Is Collateral for Food

PARIS, April 2 .- The French Foreign Office was advised to-day that \$55,000,000 in gold was deposited yesterday by the Germans in the Belgian National Bank at Brussels.

The gold is collateral for the payment for foodstuffs which the Allies are permitting to enter

5,100 PLANES FOR NEW ARMY

United States to Have 1,700 in Commission and 3,400 in Reserve.

23,776 IN AERO BRANCH

Army of 509,000 Will Be Dia vided Into 21 Divisions and Five Corps.

WASHINGTON, April 2. - Army reorment through the Industrial Board of Entiration plans upon which the War the Department of Commerce were Department is now working, it was learned to-day, provide for an air servministration is concerned at least at a in actual commission and a minimum ice with approximately 1,700 airplanes within certain limitations reopened. conference to-day of almost all the ad-available reserve of 3,400 additional ministration officials in Washington in planes. This is based upon the prothe office of Secretary of the Treasury posed military establishment of 509,000 knit again like broken bones that that city. men in which total the air service personnel will be 1,923 officers and 21,

upon between the board and the steel The organization tables show that comprised of eighty-seven service squadrons, of which forty-two will be After a stormy session it was an-assigned to coast defence work in the nounced that the steel prices were to United States and insular possessions; be recommitted for further considera- twenty will be pursuit squadrons and Iwenty-five observation and bombing squadrons. The typical army airplane squadron includes eighteen planes

The tables also call for the mainte nance of forty-two balloon companies, would make an explanation or elab- divided into three wings of fourteen companies each.

The general plan of the army reorgantween the Railroad Administration and igation calls for twenty-one divisions. Governmental agencies, on the questions each to be commanded by a Lieutenant- the neutrals, may trade freely with

The effect of this will be to give the At least one appeal has been taken air service definite recognition as the to the President in Paris, and he may fourth of the line, or combat, forces of be called upon again. Director-General the army, the others being the old trio Hines of the Railroad Administration of artillery, cavalry and infantry. All 000 tons of American flour, which dren' as regards food. stands obdurate in his position that the other units are supplemental forces, gen- formed part of their reserve pur-

its own purchase policy, and apparently corps troops.

Carrying out the organization of this he has not been moved.

Two Squadrons in Group.

The formation is elastic, however the most heated in Washington in many above the squadron, two or more squadyears. Voices were frequently raised rons, as circumstances require, forming a to an emphatic pitch. It was plain that group and two or more groups a with fantry divisions, two or more of which

centre. He defended his position single all of the air units planned for are now self drew the issue upon which he stood. provided for approximately 6,000 com-As a result of the differences engen-dered it was whispered after the con-vice or in immediate reserve with the ference that some resignations might fol. squadrons. In addition, airplane motors low unless an amicable adjustment was upkeep of any unit in service requiring philanthropy but straight business and

Makes His Position Plain.

The production of planes has exceeded, however, even the storage capacity of the fleids. The War Departroad coal purchases was taken up, but ment is negotiating with airplane build-consideration became purely incidental ers for the disposal of all training and when Director-General Hines made it of a considerable number of service mathat the Railroad Administration chines for which it has no present or

The surplus machines are said to form a separate problem. There is no genhas eral market for the extra planes and to cover the cost will be sold at 2.20 ment orders since the steel prices were that mean to the Government a trenent officials | mendous loss on its investment.

Will Not Bring Tenth of Cost.

There is no reason to expect, it is said, that even a tenth of their cost can be salvaged. Probably planes that cost \$15,000 or more will bring not more than \$1,000. The only offers thus far tically no commercial market for planes. The offers received for Government's surplus represent risks the and the general conference of nearly all builders are willing to take in the hope officials was called to-day. It was expected the officials views in conflict could much less than cost price. To illustrate be straightened out quietly.

Many Government planes purchased

water.
So far as the Government is concerned it appears l'kely that the surplus will be disposed of eventually at whatever loss, since to retain the machines would mean building new storage facilities and increased personnel to keep them in shape, all without any assurance they would

all without any assurance they would ever be of any value.

The training planes are already out of date and expected development of new types soon will make even the service machines obsolete. Whatever the surplus machines may bring now, it is argued, would be a net saving against an indicated total loss if they are re-

BARCHLONA, March \$1 (delayed).

MANY NATIONS

Neutrals Competing With Troops Fire on Strikers in Allies in Offers to Sup-

ply Food.

Numerous Industrial

GOLD PAYMENT ASKED SPARTACANS

Sweden and Denmark Have Real Purpose of Disturbers 200.000 Tons of Yankee Flour for Sale. Government.

BIG PRICES DEMANDED GENERAL SITUATION BAD

Lighterage Firm May Hold Up U. S. Deliveries.

By KARL H. von WIEGAND. Rtaff Correspondent of Tan Sex.

Copyright, 1919; all rights reserved. channels of trade with Germany business relations between the Allies and Germany are beginning slowly to have been set. The whole process of sense, and splicing her weakened economic and financial systems with those of the rest of the world, which effects of which in the next few months will be interesting to watch.

discussions, inquiries, propositions, deals, preparations to do business that extend beyond the lines of mere food and provisions. One finds plenty of evidence both here and in Botterdam, in which, however, the Americans still are playing a rather passive role, that all countries, especially

Germany is getting many offers of Railroad Administration would control erally known as auxiliary arms or staff chased in the highest market, and are tinues, whether nothing can convince formation of the airplane branch of the and all costs. Some prefer to buy the ideal state he dreams of. A lib- Nations of the World, we took on a new new supply at lower prices and the encountering in arranging payment, say.

sanction of the Allies. of potatoes and some military stores, while England offers 10,000 cars of while England offers 10,000 cars of city, the effort was stopped by prompt Japan, that we did yield, because it has

needed now. politics, Germany paying the original despat purchase price with accrued costs and troops condensed milk from the military stores of France and England, which and a half quarts of milk.

The German commission has arranged to take over and handle received have been from the contractors encountered and in five days only five who built the machines. There is practicars and one lighter were unloaded at Rotterdam. All the goods are consigned to a British firm, Furnish & Co., whose facilities are extremely limited but this concern insists that the goods must pass through their hands

The Germans have appealed to and handling. Unless the British firm can be compelled to unload and move

U. S. SOLDIERS HURT IN BLAST.

Catches Fire in Echternach.

Baussus, April 2.—Two hundred perican soldiers, in an explosion of gaso-lene at Bohternach yesterday. Fifteer

An American automobile stormed the town to take on fuel. The machine caught fire and spread to stored gasolene. Most of those burned were spectators who had gathered to watch the fire.

Beittish Officer Is With Karl. Geneva, April 2.—Former Emperor Charles of Austria, who came to Swit-serland recently, has gone to Lagano, where he intends to remain a few days. He was accompanied by a British officer and a party of servants.

GERMANY AGAIN LEAGUE DRAFT WHOLLY REWRITTEN; ANXIOUS TO GET TERRORIZED BY GERMAN TRADE RIOTS; MANY DIE

Centres.

ACTIVE

Is to Overturn Ebert

Handling of Goods by British Soldiers Are Hurried to Threatened Districts-Machine Guns Busy.

> LONDON, April 2. - Labor troubles life. The Matin in Paris is authority for the statement that a general strike on the position of Japan. has been declared in Berlin and is as serious as the one recently called in

reconnecting Germany with internatio be in Frankfort-on-the-Main and tional commerce, even in a limited in Stuttgart, according to a despatch ple justice." coming through Copenhagen to the Exchange Telegraph Company. Sev- lows: eral hundred persons were killed in the rioting in Frankfort and the ho- statement of the position of Japan. of necessity must be slow, already is tels plundered during the disorders. Well, I am tempted to ask you a quesinfusing new life and new hope, the A Paris despatch said that eleven per- tion in reply sons were killed and twenty-five in-The air is full of unofficial talks, that trouble again occurred on Tuesday. Paris reported that 400 persons had been arrested in connection with the disorders.

A long Berlin despatch from every turn? Let us see. Reuter's correspondent comments on the discontent noticeable everywhere among the German people of all classes and the talk of a new coup being imminent.

Sympathy with Spartacism, says the correspondent, is beginning to invade the better classes, including offood and provisions from places similar walks of life. They argue that many ages. It was a civilisation born where it was little suspected that things cannot be worse and that Bol- of the highest sense of honor, of the such quantities were on hand. Den- shevism at least opens the prospect for sense which the West could not under mark and Sweden have offered 200,- "better things one day for our chil- stand nor appreciate because we had

They ask, the correspondent conanxious to unload it on the Germans the man of small means that Bolsheat that price, plus freight, storage vism is not calculated to bring him

which necessitates the deposit of 75,- fort again was quiet and that the la-Berlin to-day reported that Prank- orable than our own. 000,000 marks (nearly \$15,000, fort again was quiet and that the laof 22 marks f. o. b. England, and action and twelve of the instigators, been of great benefit to our country. some military stores that are not four of whom were women, were

Troops Rushed to Scene.

In the rioting on Tuesday afternoon, a despatch from Frankfort itself says, charges, the food will be dear, but the derers who were bent on looting the pro-Germans are not in a position to vision stores. At the time the despatch a League of Nations in which sharp e and are very glad to get the was filed all the available military. They are particularly happy forces had been rushed to the city and over the purchase of 250,000 cases of the fighting was continuing. It is likely our precise position must not be misun that the heavy loss of life, reported in dergtood nor misrepresented. despatches from other sources, resulted in this action.

practically no purchases of rails or the only offers received have been for marks (at normal exchange about 60 the chief burgomaster discovered large steel and has placed few equip- relatively small numbers and at prices cents) for a one pound can. It is stores of meats, eggs and flour. The cents) for a one pound can. It is stores of meats, eggs and flour. The nothing but simple justice. We are glad figured that each can is good for two trouble in Frankfort started from the to join the League of Nations and do and a half quarts of milk.

The nothing but simple justice. We are glad siderable magnitude has been received in the topic that the country from a trustworthy from a trustworthy from a trustworthy trustworthy. food shortage. Estimates made in the city itself are that 300 persons have been arrested charged with plundering food reign of justice for all peoples. shops. The potato ration recently reduced from five to three pounds.

In Stuttgart the situation also is seriseventy-five carloads daily of ten tons ous with a double strike in progress ing classes as immigrants upon any of sach, but various obstacles have been among the working people and the bour-our associate countries. We recognize geoisie. Street fighting already has oc curred and three persons are reported killed with several injured. Troops are

Crowd Attacks Town Hall.

In the fighting at Stuttgart yesterday which was occupied by Government The crowd, however, was beater Prankfort is without water or light gart streets are filled with great crowds Continued on Second Page.

Smoked in Shell Hole Bombed by "Heinie"

RAYMOND D. GAGE of the Seventy-ninth Company, Sixth Regiment, writes a graphic story of the taking of St. Etienne re-lating how he "dug in" and while the Germans bombed his neighborhood he merely drew peace-fully on his pipe of SUN Smoke Fund tobacco and imagined himself in heaven. A copious ex-tract from this interesting document is printed on page 9.

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JAPAN NOT "TOO PROUD TO FIGHT" MAKINO TELLS CZECHO-SLAVS ASIATIC STAND

Cannot Be Happy in League Americans, British and Cana-With Race Discrimination, He Says.

Peace Delegate Says "Japan Move May Speed Peace-Sol-Is Not Too Proud to Fight."

By the Associated Press

Pasis, April 2.- No Asiatic nation could be happy in a League of Naonce more are sweeping Germany. tions in which sharp racial discrimi- intervention by the Allies in Russia strikes have been declared and riot- nation is maintained, Baron Makino, has been settled by the withdrawal of THE HAGUE, April 2.—With the ing mobs have clashed with the po- head of the Japanese delegation to the troops. Some secrecy still shrouds the lice and soldiers with heavy loss of Peace Conference, declared in a state- actual movement of the troops, but the ment to the Associated Press to-day next few weeks probably will see the

"We are not too proud to fight," the Baron said, "but we are too proud to forces. accept a place of admitted inferiority The most serious situation appears in dealing with one or more associate nations. We want nothing but sim-

Baron Makino's statement in full fol-"You ask me for a plain and frank

"Do you think it possible for me to fured in the rioting on Monday and say anything that will not be wilfully distorted and misinterpreted by those who have so long and so persistently sought to clog the efforts of my country and to ascribe to her motives she has never had and to malign her at

Debt to the United States.

"As to the United States, Japan has very sincere, abiding and affectionate regard. We owe to her our place in the world-that is to say, the civilized world. Perhaps I should not altogether agree to that phrase because you know ficials, cierks, teachers and people in hea enjoyed a civilization all her own for

lived apart as a hermit nation. "When, through the expedition Commodore Perry and the efforts of seems to be impossible to keep a con-Townsend and Harris (the first American Consuls General to Japan), we joined, if I may say so, the League of espe- ambition, which was to interpret deal has not been closed yet owing to cially of meat, bread and fats, alone civilization of the Western nations the world peace so long as the operathe difficulty which the Germans are can work such a miracle, the people which we had studied and recognized as tions continue in Russia. Other nations

"You will note here that America was ported from Germany without the ranged themselves on the side of the toriality. You must remember that we authorities, ready to act to prevent did not ask to join this first League of further disorders. This despatch says Nations. We were forced to do not be a full force of the centry in England the Triple Alliance perry came to us with naval power and centry in England the Triple Alliance Nations. We were forced to do so

> "And now we are asked the second how? As equals? If so, we are ready We want to consider with the greates cure the interests of all our associate nations in such a league, because by no 3 TOWNS IN REVOLT, other policy can the League of Nations

'No Asiatic nation could be happy discrimination is maintained. While we feel very keenly on this point

"We are not too proud to fight, but we are too proud to accept a place of ad Demonstrators mearching the house of mitted inferiority in dealing with one ted inferiority in the tions. We want inore associate nations. We are glad

Not to Force Immigration.

"We do not wish to impose our labor

that this question is one with which Bolshevism. Exclamations of "Down each nation must deal individually, and with Lenine" and similar anti-Bolshevist we have voluntarily shown our good cries were frequently heard. in the city and a state of siege has been faith by our observance of the so-called proclaimed. The a gentlemen's agreement with the United support States, and this notwithstanding that party, backed by the workmen, though the principle is in direct contravention it is probable the former had really of the measures adopted by the Western little to do with the actual strike in the principle is in direct contravention of the measures adopted by the Western

le do not object to the proviso suggested by Elihu Root safeguarding his country on the subject of internal administration. His proposition applies alike to all countries. We want no special privileges. gested by Elihu Root safeguarding his cial privileges.

"What we do say and feel is that October revolution and had thereby de-we are entitled to a frank and open ceived the workmen and peasants of admission by the Allies, with whom we admission by the Allies, with whom we have fought and will fight for a free and civilized world and besides whose sons our men have died, that the principle of equity and justice is a fundamental tenet of the league. This applies supply to cooperative escreties and the supplies of the Allies, the surplus being determined by an allied commission each year.

The demands of the strikers were for year.

The demands of the strikers were for year.

The demands of the strikers were for year. ment and cannot govern the likes or dis-laries, including Marie Spirednova.

of Nations unless the co tracting parties enter it with mutual Marriages of convenience too often breed distrust and discord rather than contentment." Board to Study Industry Control. OTTAWA, Ontario, April 2 .- Gideon

Offawa, Ontario, April 2.—Gideon with blunt refusal by the workmen, who Robertson, Minister of Lakor, announced had the courage to demand his resignain the Senate to-day that the Govern-ment will appoint a commission of five, consisting of labor men and capitalists. to study the feasibility of joint control

ALSO TO LEAVE

ALLIED FORCES WILL QUIT RUSSIA;

dians to Vacate Siberia in Few Weeks.

MUST_ HAVE EQUALITY SETTLES A BIG PROBLEM

diers Object to Being Under Japanese Commander.

Special Wireless Despatch to THE SUA. Copyright, 1915; all rights reserved. LONDON, April 2 .- The question of return of a considerable proportion of the American, British and Canadian

many soldiers who have been in Russia since the armistice and are with drawing many more, sending no replacements. The Czecho-Slovaks have evacuated the country completely. The Canadian withdrawal leaves few Brit ish facing the Bolsheviki, as the Canadians formed a large part of the representation to Great Britain.

The reason for the British-Canadian withdrawal is much the same as that of the Americans, a refusal to allow the soldiers of the United States to participate under a Japanese commander. The Japanese have no men in western Siberia and any fighting ardent supporters admit now was an roe Doctrine in the new covenant, as that they have done has been in the illusion. remote east, not related to the anti-Bolshevik campaign.

Among other reasons for ending the war against the Bolsheviki is that it is exceedingly unpopular among the sol diers, now that the war elsewhere is ended. They have become restless over the continued activity when so many others are being returned home, and they cannot see the necessity of facing the hardships of Siberian winter for political cause. Stories reaching England bear out re

are being compelled to change their ports from the United States that the forces are tired and disgruntled. It attitude on many questions to one more in conformity with the experiscript army for such a purpose. The ence of the past. American investigation of Russian conditions undoubtedly is producing a new line the belief that it is impossible to give uation to-day are: better, although not all were more hon- are completing their investigations of

Russian affairs also. Another reason for ending the activitles of the Allies in Russia is found in the attitude of labor. The trade union ists long have been opposed to sending troops against the Bolsheviki, and re-

of the British forces. This action has been reflected in varithe Socialists equally are insistent that fighting must cease in Siberia.

MANY REDS KILLED Lithuanians Disarm Bolshevik

Troops and Destroy Offices. Special Cable Despatch to Tax Sts from the

London Times Service. Copyright, 1919; all rights reserved. LONDON, April 2 .- Important news of series of strikes in Russia of considerable magnitude has been received peace and order and the source in Petrograd. A feature of the agitation was the declaration by thousands of workmen and peasants of di-

rect opposition to Premier Lenine and and Belgian, the opinion is expressed The dispute was entirely political and debating society or an annual Hague associate countries. We recognize tantamount to a Socialist strike against conference, nothing more and that im this question is one with which Bolshevism. Exclamations of "Down portant questions must be settled with The agitation is reported to have the support of the Social Revolutionary peace plenthogen the first meet.

several of the factories involved. The great Putileff works seem to have been the centre of the strike movement.

At these works as the movement. Powers in forcing the door of our hermit several of the factories involved. The to exchange for food.

ment had betrayed the ideals of the

supply to cooperative societies and the scheme for the annexation of the Saa release of imprisoned social revolution.

which are their own.

"We see difficulties in the way of a leaders who ordered the arrest of any of the treaty. The strikes apparently created a great observance of the treaty. Must Belgian does not maintain the status quo expenses and french troops bear the whole burs cept as regards external aggressions. permanent and successful operation of were largely augmented by the em-cause England and America say their from time to time by the league on ployees of three other important works troops must leave Europe as seen as complaint of any State. ployees of three other important works and the position became so serious from possible, and second, because French the position became so serious from confidence that the League of Nations to support the amendment by Leon

Continued on Second Page.

Charles the device of the same

Berlin to Let Polish Troops Use Danzig

PARIS, April 2.—Germany will not persist in her opposition to the use of Danzig by Polish troops on the way from France

to Poland, according to advices reaching Paris newspapers. Marshal Foch, who had planned to leave last night, left Paris today for Spa to meet the German representative to discuss the Danzig question. The Marshal had a long conference yesterday with Premier Clemenceau.

PROGRESS MADE

ON NEW TREATY

Statesmen Favor Old Ideas

Ahead of Modern Idealism

for League.

Now Realized Plan Cannot Be

Worked Out on Brotherly

Love Basis.

By a Staff Correspondent of THE SCA

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the original conception of a League

security, now has been discarded.

European statesmen, now that the

eventual form of the league is known

Features of Situation.

The outstanding features of the sit-

1. The arrival of the German fi-

nancial commission and a treaty

commission, which will remain un-

til peace is signed, holding confer-

ences which, while primarily con-

cerned with German financing

and revictualling, will really be in

land, France and America to the

new reparation plan providing that

a percentage of the indemnities shall be collected each year from

Germany without the actual amount

and Saar problems, now centring

largely on the questions of how

France is to be protected in the

rights she will get in the Saar Val-

as represented in his original concep-

League a Debating Cinb.

portant questions must be settled with-

The German financial commission

ing with the allied commission, of which Thomas Lamont and Norman Davis are

The reparation plan now almost agreed

claims, including pensions, are fixed for each country, which will get out of the German annual surplus the percentage

which its share bears to the total claims of the Allies, the surplus being

of the Rhine zone as sufficient, but she

This question is asked now, tirst

An interesting proposal is made by the

the entire basis for the treaty.

out regard to it.

upon appears to

country.

ey and on the neutralization of the

The settlement of the Rhine

being fixed.

2. Definite commitment of Eng-

the nature of peace preliminaries.

delay in drawing the new treaty.

Paris, April 2.-Real progress is

VOTE LIKELY TO-NIGHT

Root's Suggestions Considered and Some May Be Included in Pact.

CHANGES STILL DEBATED

Wilson May Give Up His Fight for Reservation Regarding Monroe Doctrine.

BY LAURENCE HILLS. Staff Correspondent of Tax St.

Copyright, 1919; all rights reserved. Paris, April 2.—The legal committee, headed by Lord Robert Cecil. which has been putting the final polish on the new covenant of the PRACTICAL LINES League of Nations, has made so many changes, in some places rewriting whole paragraphs, that with those previously made the domment hardly will be recognizable as the one which President Wilson took to the United

It is expected that the document will be ready to-morrow night for submission to the committee on the being made toward a peace treaty, league, when an effort will be made based on practical ideas and not upon would not surprise any one if the President abandoned the attempt to of Nations, which even some of its insert a specific mention of the Monhe is inclined to accept the opinions The idea that strategic frontiers of his experts that the changes made could be disregarded and a world protect the doctrine, making such peace worked out on a basis of specific mention unnecessary, and the brotherly love, with the league fur- American Senate would be unable to dshing a perfect guarantee of world reject the covenant on this point alone, with almost all the other Re-

This plainly accounts for some of the publican objections met.

Root's Suggestions Considered. The six specific changes suggested by Elihu Root were sent here by cable last week before they were published in the United States, but arrived after the covenant had been referred to the drafting committee. These suggestions, however, have been considered carefully by the President, who feels that they must be met in one way or another. They were referred promptly to the legal committee, which has prepared a new clause seeking to meet Mr. Root's first point

The committee has rewritten Article XIII., and without going so far as to draw up a binding list of justiciable questions it has undertaken to give examples of such problems. As drawn the article lacks the strength that Mr. Root would give it. His suggestion provided virtually for compulsory arbitration. This has caused some surprise here. It is explained, however, that the President was for compulsory arbitration, but

in regard to arbitration

it was impossible to obtain it. Monroe Doctrine Clause.

Mr. Root's second point is covered, The belief prevails in most mission pircles now that the peace treaty is it is considered, by the provision that near. The President is looked upon as the delegates shall have the right to bring up treatles and other internahaving shed the most of his idealism, tional questions from time to time. tion of a league which would furnish Most surprise was caused by the fact that in his third point Mr. Root apparently sees objection to the inclusion of the Monroe Doctrine specif-In circles other than the American. ically, preferring a reservation above such as the Italian, French, Japanese the signature, like the second Hague reservation that the United States that the league must be regarded as a

made. To this suggestion the President obviously is opposed, the document being largely of his own making, and he will have the American delegates peace plenipotentiaries. The first meet- sign it without reservation of any kind. It is considered here that the new covenant absolutely settles the strued against the right of each nation to settle its demestic problems.

The crux of the whole covenant is Arricle X., and it is maintained here that Mr. Root, whose opinion is regarded in Europe as the most important that has been offered from outside sources, has failed to give proper weight to the words "external aggression." This article, it is asserted.

there is nothing to prevent changes

and promised additional bread supplies observance of her undermands has all Burgeoise to which the President is and transport, but his proposals met most vanished. opposed, the explanation being made An interesting proposal is made by the demand his resignation.

An interesting proposal is made by the courage to demand his resignation.

An interesting proposal is made by the child that it would eliminate the element of cans agree the treaty shall state that good faith from the covenant and any aggression in the Enhine zone or the would be resented by America. A March 16, mostly Letts and Germans, Saar Valley shall be regarded as in itself a declaration of war against their new change made is considered by President Wilson as partly meeting